

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [Kravitz](#) on Sep 10, 2026

CARTaGENE

RRID:SCR_010614

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

CARTaGENE (RRID:SCR_010614)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.cartagene.qc.ca/en>

Proper Citation: CARTaGENE (RRID:SCR_010614)

Description: As both the public health survey of Quebec, and the Quebec resource for scientists interested in personalized medicine, genomics and public health, this public resource operates under a governance framework and consists of a databank and a biobank. The database contains environmental, demographic and health data. The biobank contains DNA, blood and urine samples. Access to CARTaGENE will be granted to researchers who are seeking to better understand how genes interact with other genes, with the environment and with lifestyle factors. They have collected in-depth information on over 20 000 Quebecers, including 446 sociodemographic, life-style and health data, 190 physiological parameters, 22 types of biochemical analyses and 41 types of haematological analyses. They have also collected 11 types of blood, plasma, serum and urine samples from most participants. Genealogical reconstruction of recruited participants, in collaboration with BALSAC Project, is also possible. CARTaGENE data and samples include the following: Health Questionnaire, Physical measures, Biochemical and hematological analysis, Biological samples stored in the Biobank. CARTagene is currently contacting participants (who have agreed to be recontacted) to collect additional data on environmental exposure. Data on dietary habits will be collected during the second phase of this component which will begin soon. Any scientific researcher working in a public or private organization at the national or international level may apply for access to CARTaGENE samples or data.

Abbreviations: CARTaGENE

Resource Type: biomaterial supply resource, material resource

Keywords: dna, blood, urine, gene, environment, lifestyle, health, questionnaire, physical measure, biochemical analysis, hematological analysis, biological sample, longitudinal, diet

Resource Name: CARTaGENE

Resource ID: SCR_010614

Alternate IDs: nlx_53142

Alternate URLs: <http://www.cartagene.qc.ca/>

Old URLs: <http://67.159.214.68/index.php?lang=english>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080259+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T133253+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for CARTaGENE.

No alerts have been found for CARTaGENE.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 67 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [Kravitz](#) .

Small AM, et al. (2026) Genomic and transcriptomic analyses of aortic stenosis enhance therapeutic target discovery and disease prediction. *Nature genetics*, 58(1), 57.

van Tuijl LA, et al. (2026) Psychosocial factors and the risk of cancer: An individual-participant data meta-analysis. *Cancer*, 132(7), e70271.

Leblay L, et al. (2026) Foods of concern, cardiopreventive medication use and risk of cardiovascular diseases: a prospective study in the CARTaGENE cohort. *The American journal of clinical nutrition*, 123(4), 101234.

McClelland P, et al. (2026) A multi-ancestry genetic reference for the Quebec population. *Nature communications*, 17(1), 1319.

Morin GP, et al. (2026) Fine-scale structure of a whole regional population through genetics and genealogies. *Nature communications*, 17(1).

Leblay L, et al. (2025) Gender differences in the association between adherence to healthy diet principles and adherence to cardiopreventive medication among adults from Québec (Canada). *The British journal of nutrition*, 133(3), 1.

Chong AL, et al. (2025) PMS2 c.2117del (p.Lys706Serfs*19) is the Most Frequent Cancer-Associated Founder Pathogenic Variant in the French-Canadian Population of Quebec, Canada. *Clinical genetics*, 108(6), 747.

McClelland P, et al. (2025) A multi-ancestry genetic reference for the Quebec population. medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences.

Michel É, et al. (2025) Rare diseases load through the study of a regional population. PLoS genetics, 21(10), e1011876.

Bourassa MH, et al. (2025) ODAD4-Related Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia: Report of Five Cases and a Founder Variant in Quebec. Cells, 14(18).

Zabad S, et al. (2025) Toward whole-genome inference of polygenic scores with fast and memory-efficient algorithms. American journal of human genetics, 112(7), 1528.

Dufour A, et al. (2025) Association between frailty and bone health in early-stage chronic kidney disease: a study from the population-based CARTaGENE cohort. Clinical kidney journal, 18(2), sfaf015.

Won Kang JR, et al. (2025) Geography, Ancestry, Age and Sex Shape Somatic Autosomal Mosaic Chromosomal Alterations in Blood. medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences.

Manikpurage HD, et al. (2025) Appraisal of multiple polygenic risk scores to estimate the risk of myocardial infarction and coronary artery lesions. Communications medicine, 5(1), 264.

Murphy RA, et al. (2025) Enrichment of the Canadian Partnership for Tomorrow's Health Study: Protocol for Administering Multiple Online Dietary and Movement Behavior Assessment Tools in a Longitudinal Cohort Study. JMIR research protocols, 14, e71680.

Mangnier L, et al. (2025) RetroFun-RVS: A Retrospective Family-Based Framework for Rare Variant Analysis Incorporating Functional Annotations. Genetic epidemiology, 49(2), e70001.

Gagnon M, et al. (2025) Rare variants and founder effect in the Beauce region of Quebec. Communications biology, 8(1), 1184.

Darvishian M, et al. (2025) Provincial Variation in Adherence to Breast Cancer Screening in Canada: Evidence From the Canadian Partnership for Tomorrow's Health. Cancer medicine, 14(6), e70543.

Hundemer GL, et al. (2025) Sex-specific Associations of Aldosterone and Renin With Body Composition: A Population-based Cohort Study. The Journal of clinical endocrinology and metabolism, 110(3), 801.

Boumtje V, et al. (2024) Polygenic inheritance and its interplay with smoking history in predicting lung cancer diagnosis: a French-Canadian case-control cohort. EBioMedicine, 106, 105234.